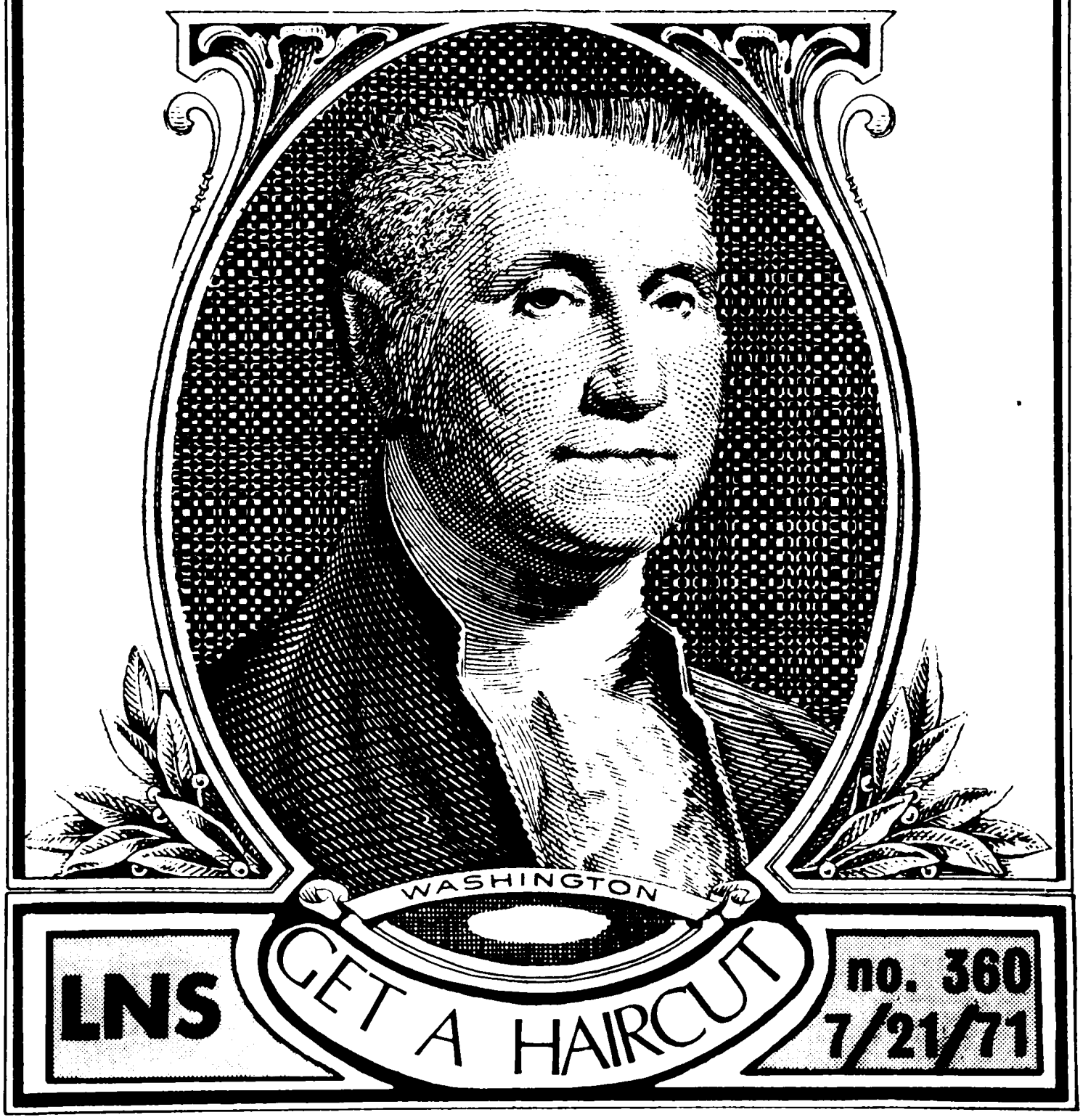
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL



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ELECTRONIC WARFARE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA:
THE SOCIETY OF WILD WEASELS

by Leonard Siegel

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Leonard Siegel is a member of Pacific Studies Center. He is currently researching the operational aspects of the electronic battlefield in Vietnam.)

Forty-six times this year, F-105 fighter-bombers escorting B-52's over Laos have bombed surface-to-air missile (SAM) sites in North Vietnam on "limited duration protective reaction raids." Carrying electronic gear which detects radar and guides air-to-ground missiles to the target, these specially-equipped F-105's are known as the "Wild Weasels."

Less publicized than the raids themselves are the fighting men and researchers who labor to make them possible. Both in the military and industry, an organized fraternity of men has grown up around the "Wild Weasels." Known as the "Society of Wild Weasels," this group holds annual conventions, sends out newsletters, displays the "Wild Weasel" emblem, and lives by the slogan "Cave Putorium" ("Beware the Weasel").

According to the Electronic Warfare magazine (published by the Association of Old Crows, the electronic warfare fraternity), the "Wild Weasel" concept was created in 1965 by a USAF Task Force, at the specific request of the Air Force Chief of Staff. The task force studied the threat posed by North Vietnamese SAM's. According to Electronic Warfare," the task force made many recommendations; but among its best was one to equip F-105 aircraft with special equipment to seek out and destroy the deadly SAM. This was the birth of the "Wild 'Willie' Weasel."

The Weasel has been extensively used over North Vietnam. According to Electronic Warfare, "their (the Weasels') effectiveness turned the tide and the scope of the air war expanded." Today the Wild Weasel is in its third generation of production. Used aboard the F-105 fighter-bomber in conjunction with the Shrike missile, the Wild Weasel is now regularly called on to "to protect" B-52 raids over Laos as well as to "react" against North Vietnam.

While most information about the Wild Weasel is closely guarded, it is known that the Air Force is concerned about certain "deficiencies" and "problems" in the Weasel. Last January, Air Force Colonel Gary Willard gave a talk on the Weasel at the Stanford Research Institute. This classified briefing, officially a meeting of the Golden Gate chapter of the Association of Old Crows, included researchers from the Applied Technology Division of Itek in Palo Alto, the prime contractor for the electronic equipment in the Weasel. There, experts discussed one of the main problems of the Weasel: unless development continues at a rapid pace, the North Vietnamese will make the Weasel obsolete by developing electronic counter-measures.

However, the engineers and scientists who created and constantly improve the Wild Weasel are not only select group associated with it. Expert pilots and experienced electronic warfare officers (EWOs) are crucial to its success. According to Electronic Warfare, an EWO needs more than experience and expertise. He needs "something special. This something consists of being a fighter-pilot-at-heart, a tiger, a human computer, and of being willing to bet his life on his ability."

To train such men, the "Willie Weasel College," headed by "Dean" (Colonel) Willard, was founded in 1966 at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. Most information on the training is classified, but it is known that crews are trained specifically for the air war in Indochina. To get a full "Doctor's Degree" (in the form of a shoulder patch) from Weasel College, a team must complete one hundred missions over North Vietnam.

According to Electronic Warfare, the Society of Wild Weasels is like an alumni association to the Weasel College, but its well-attended convention-reunions are also advertised to the engineers who work on the Weasel's continuing development.

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GAS INDUSTRY FIGURE ON RESERVE SUPPLY QUESTIONED

WASHINGTON(LNS)--The Chairman of the Federal Power Commission (FPC), John Nassikas, will be asked by a congressional committee to answer charges that his agency bases its rate hikes on figures provided by the gas industry, which may understate them purposely in order to justify price rises.

The gas-reserves issue is particularly important because the FPC bases its rate increased on the assumption that the nation is fast running out of available supplies of natural gas. In every year since 1968, the amount of gas consumed has exceeded the annual additions to the gas reserves.

Nassikas predicts that U.S. supplies will dwindle unless producers are given greater incentives to get out and drill more wells. And the best incentive, he insists, is a price hike.

Last year, according to a story in Business Week (July 7, 1971) Nassikas tried to hide figures from a similar committee that showed a discrepancy of 42% between industry and FPC reports.

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"JUSTICE IS WHATEVER SERVES REVOLUTION"

WASHINGTON(LNS)--"Peace officers have to deal with a new menace that was relatively unknown a decade ago--the violence of extremists who are proclaimed enemies of the police, and often of the Government itself. Disorders are deliberately manufactured to overtax the police organizations, create chaos, and if possible, goad police into actions that are then labeled "brutality," thus breeding new issues on which to feed. To such groups, justice is whatever serves revolution."

Who said that? John Mitchell at the FBI National Academy Graduation June 30, 1971. -30-

"THE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS TRYING TO PLAY GOD" -- PHONE WORKERS BEGIN NATIONWIDE STRIKE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "Pensions?!" The electrical worker picketing the AT&T building in New York City repeated the question angrily. "The company might as well cut off one of your legs and send you out begging with a tin cup.

"Pensions are worked out as a percentage of your pay, and our pay is so low they can't expect us to live on a fraction of a lousy salary. Anyway, most of the younger people get wise to AT&T quick and don't stay long enough to collect a pension."

The anger and frustration of phone workers across the country over low pay and inadequate benefits has spurred a nationwide strike with over 500,000 employees honoring the picket lines. Joseph Beirne, president of the 400,000 member Communication Workers of America, which represents all of AT&T workers except for New York City operators, promises that even after union negotiators work out a settlement with the management, the strike will continue for two more weeks so that the settlement can be voted on by the rank and file. The men and women on the picket lines aren't in a mood to accept a big compromise.

"We're demanding a 25% pay increase across the board," said one of the strikers on the picketline. "This company is still in the dark ages. They don't seem to realize we have taxes to pay and families to support. Top pay for a telephone operator is $117 a week. They start at $99 a week. How can you bring up a family on that?"

Another picket interrupted to heckle a group of supervisory and management people leaving the building. "Had a tough day, fellows?" "Sorry you had to work 12 hours."

AT&T has been using supervisors to keep the phone lines open. Because the communications industry is so automated, service has been nearly normal since the strike began on July 14. But the equipment needs periodic maintenance work and will begin to break down after a few weeks. So the management wants a settlement as soon as possible.

Another young worker took out a camera and began to take pictures of the people leaving the building. "That guy that just walked out works in my office," he said. "I'm going to put his picture up on the wall and throw darts at it."

Another group of people came through the door and were greeted with catcalls from the picketline. They put their heads down and hurried toward the subway. When things quieted down again, the pickets began to swap stories about their experiences working for the phone company.

"AT&T is trying to play God," one of them said. "They tell you to do something and we're supposed to jump to it. We can get transferred to any part of the country at any time. You can refuse the first time if you have a good excuse, but the second time you better go, or get fired. That's pretty tough for a family man."

"Remember when the generator burned out on the twelfth floor last January?" a craftsman asked one of his friends. "The place was filled with smoke and they wouldn't even evacuate the floor."

"That's right," a third man agreed. "The company doesn't have any respect for its employees. You're not even supposed to get sick. A guy on my crew missed three days in seventeen years. Last year he was out with the flu for seven days and the company gave him a warning about being absent too much."

"That's nothing," said a woman with a Communications Workers of America sign on her back. "The company gives time off with pay only for a death in the immediate family, right?" Everyone nodded their heads. "A woman in our local went down to South Carolina to bury her mother, and the company refused to pay her for the time she missed because they said her mother was a distant relative. Can you believe that?"

* * *

Last year, the AT&T monopoly showed a net profit of over $2 billion. A sizeable portion of that came from the 19% rate increase granted by the Federal Communications Commission. Yet the company refuses to split its new income with its employees or with its customers.

Skilled workers doing the same jobs for other companies get almost double the salary of AT&T craftsmen. Women receive on the average only 62% of what men make. Women are in the lowest job classifications; they work as operators, clerks, secretaries, and receptionists. There are no women in executive positions at AT&T.

The men and women on the picket lines across the country know it's going to be tough to go without a salary for several weeks or longer. The national union's strike fund is not big enough to compensate for their loss of pay. But most of them are ready for a fight.

"I'm fed up with working for peanuts while management rakes off all the money," a New York phone worker said. "We want a decent living wage and we want to be treated like human beings."

LATE INFORMATION

The phone strike ended unexpectedly at midnight, July 21 after union officials and company negotiators reached a settlement calling for a 33.5% increase in wages and fringe benefits over three years. Union president Joseph Beirne surprised the union membership by reversing an earlier decision that the strike would continue until the new contract was ratified by the entire union, and ordered the men back to work immediately.

Richard Carnevale, president of a New York local said that union leaders in his state were angry with the national settlement because it did not provide for an improvement in vacations, pensions and working conditions. "Wages alone are not enough," he said. Even the wage settlement agreed upon for the first year was only half of what was originally demanded.

more...

HOPPING THE WILD FREIGHT

LIBERATION News Service

Next time you're stuck in the rain in Juarez and it's Eastertime too, you might want to try the tracks. Jumping boxcars isn't always easy. It can be physically demanding and dangerous, too. But if the weather is nice, a boxcar ride can't be beat.

The best way to learn is to travel with someone who's done it. With good health, common sense and lots of nerve, you can pick up on it by yourself.

Travel light. The less you carry, the better because you are going to run alongside moving trains, toss your pack into open boxcars, and dive in after it. You have to be in good physical shape: a boxcar floor is about five feet off the ground and you may have to run the length of the train to find one that's open.

Now there's just one thing you really have to worry about with boxcars. And you do have to worry. A boxcar door cannot be opened from the inside. If a door closes on you, it's curtains. Who knows when they'll open it up and find out what's inside?

Trains are always slamming around. Check your door. Get to know your door. If it's stiff, wedge a piece of wood in so it can't close. Be sure the wood doesn't shake out from all the rattling. If the door slides easily, I sit there and stay awake all night.

At larger yards trains are broken up and remade. A string of cars is pushed to the top of a hill and rolled down the other side onto various spurs and slammed into other strings to make up new trains. It's called "humping" and aside from being an acutely unpleasant experience from the inside, it'll slam your door shut for sure. Always get off before the humping begins.

Don't get the idea that boxcars are a bad bet. If you watch out for the door, they're the best bet of all -- you're well sheltered and well concealed. But if the boxcars are all closed and the train is picking up steam, catch what you can -- a gondola, a flatcar, whatever.

Each car has a handle and a small ladder at both ends. If you don't know what I'm talking about, go look at a train. Grab the handle on the forward end of the car, the end in the direction the train is moving. Grab for all you're worth and then haul yourself up after. Make sure you've got a good hand grip before you put your foot on the iron rung of the ladder.

The reason for climbing on at the front end is that if you miss and swing back, you'll slam into the body of the boxcar and, hopefully, fall away from the train. If you try this number on the rear end and miss, you go right into the wheels of the next car.

If you get on a string of open gondolas (the kind they use to carry coal), you can work your way forward to the first one. A boxcar in front of a gondola will act as a windbreak, and you will need it come nightfall. If you have to ride a gondola, make sure it's empty. Trains slam around and loads shift. Don't get mashed.

Piggyback truck carriers -- flatcars with truck trailers on top -- are good in a pinch. Curl up by the tires and pretend you're not there. It works sometimes. Just make sure the trailer unit isn't refrigerated or you may wind up poisoned by odorless exhaust fumes.

One time I rode in the last engine in a string of diesels. It was just too cold out. The fireman came by to take readings for his watch, and he didn't even bother to kick me out.

There are a few cars that common sense should keep you away from. Don't fool around with cars marked with purple warnings of radioactivity and death.

Once you're on a train moving out, you've got it made. Your worst enemies will be fatigue and exposure. Carrying lots of high-energy food and a good supply of water will keep your body going, but sometimes you just can't keep out of the weather. A warm, lightweight sleeping bag can save you no end of pain.

Freight trains have a particular grime about them that will turn your clothes black and your skin filthy in just a day. Carry soap. A good idea is always to carry all your things with you. If you jump off for a minute to run to that corner grocery, your boxcar may not be there when you return.

It takes a bit of practice to sleep on a bouncing, jiggling boxcar floor. Freight trains always stop way out in the boondocks to let passenger trains by. Some of the places they stop are perfect for camping. You know you can take advantage of their mechanical regularity and always catch the next freight that stops there. Incidentally, if you're not tired, you can use these stops to walk up and down the length of the train looking for an open boxcar or at least a better ride.

Jumping off a rolling train can be fun, too. I was knocked cold in Oklahoma because I tried it while the train was still going pretty fast, so wait until it slows down. Then lean out and down as far as you can, again from the forward end. Step out and away and let go. You got to do it smooth and fast, and look before you leap!

One other thing you've got to know about is yards. The big yard is where you'll run into the most trouble. Watch out for office-looking-types (white shirts or blue uniforms, clipboards). They won't help you. Railroad cops will roust you out and maybe give you some static, but usually they just kick you out of the yards. The answer to that is either to go back on a highway or run down the tracks past the yards and catch your train on the run as it rolls out.

That can get hairy. If the train is going too fast when you try to jump it, you may wind up rather bloody. You should know what your own body is capable of doing. If the train is going faster than you feel comfortable with, forget it.

You can also find your best friends in a yard. Most of the railroad workers like switchmen and the guys who go around bleeding the airbrakes are friendly, I've found, and not a bit fazed by long hair. Don't be afraid to approach them and ask about "hot shot" trains going your way. "Hot shots" are trains that don't make too many stops, and the workers will usually tell you when they'll be coming along. You may even find that many of them will knock off work just to help you find a good car. Their advice is priceless and precise, so pay it mind and save yourself a lot of grief. If you are timid about dealing with moving trains, these people can give you the extra boost you need.

When your train pulls through the yard, watch out for the yard tower. Stay out of their sight if you can. Keep your gear in a corner and stand against the wall. At night they'll have big lights burning. Inspectors stand there and examine the train as it rolls by. They're worried mostly about theft, so if they do catch you, they'll probably let you off with a scowl, but if you force yourself into their field of vision, they may stop the train or radio ahead. You may want to avoid Union Pacific and Santa Fe altogether -- two companies that bust everybody they can.

One more word of warning. Trains is trains. Tons and tons of heartless metal. If you get squished one way or another, don't expect the train to bat an eye. You gotta look out for yourself. Think through every move and don't try to be what you aren't. If two inches is all you can jump, two inches is all you can jump. Moving boxcars are not for you.

But if you do hop a freight, you'll get to see America from a unique perspective honored in fable and song. I've hitchhiked and rode freight trains all over the country for a few years now, and if it's a long haul, I'd rather grab a boxcar than walk that lonesome mile.

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[See graphics section for a sketch to accompany the story above. Our thanks to Freaky Frank and the Willamette Bridge as well as Andy Klein and the Ross MacDonald Collective for the material in this story. LNS welcomes further contributions on this subject and others of a similar nature. The number to call in New York is RHinoceros 9-2200 (area code: 212).]

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HOME HEALTH HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

BURLINGTON, VT.(LNS)--The Home Health Handbook, a 134 page guide to rural medicine and sanitation is organized with a committment to preventive medicine and to educating people so that they can become medically self-reliant. It includes chapters on hepatitis, dental health, safe canning, home delivery of babies, first aid for wounds and burns, tetanus, nutrition, communal diseases, and many others. Also included with the handbook are 3 pamphlets: Modern Methods of Birth Control, Emergency Childbirth, and Family Guide Emergency Health Care. Send $2 per copy to The Home Health Handbook, c/o BEAM, 152 Church St., Burlington, Vt. 05401 or call (802) 864-0449.

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IOWA CITY DAYCARE CENTERS FIGHT TO STAY ALIVE

IOWA CITY, Ia.(LNS)--Four daycare co-ops are struggling to stay alive in Iowa City after a year of hassles with the state and the University of Iowa.

The Women's Liberation Day Care Collective founded the first center, Dum Dum, in June 1970, and two more centers opened soon afterwards. Shortly after that one of the centers split in two. The last one, the University Parents Care Collective could not find a facility and floated from house to house among its members.

The daycare co-ops are free and cooperatively run by the staff of parents and volunteers. Supplies came from friends and friends of friends after appeals to local businesses for supplies and financial help were rejected. All the centers include children under three, because aside from the co-ops, no group care is available at all for children of this age.

In September, with no warning, the co-ops got a letter from the State of Iowa ordering them to either get rid of the children under three or shut down. Iowa had no written standards governing group care of this age group and considered their operations illegal. Co-op people responded with petitions, publicity, and an angry meeting with state officials; they won permission to keep operating while standards were drawn up. Their offer to provide help and experience in deciding the standards was rejected.

Soon after this, negotiations began with the University of Iowa for space. Space was needed for the centers--Dum Dum wasflooding after every rain, Ho Ho was having difficulties with the Church it was housed in and Care Collective had no permanent home.

The people negotiating with the University got the royal run-around. After putting in huge amounts of time and effort, they were excluded from the final committee which set up a model day care center. Fifteen children now attend the model day care center at a cost of $50 a month. The children are experimented on and the university has invested $60,000. The day care co-ops were serving roughly 100 children for free and received no money and no space.

Negotiations began with the University again when the co-op people discovered several houses that the University owned, but did not use. After getting nowhere, the co-ops began to apply pressure. In February 1971 the Care Collective moved into and subleased a University House from a faculty member who had joined the center. The operation was peaceful and a contract was drawn up at a rate of $75 per month. The money came from using only the downstairs and renting out the upstairs.

Several months later, the Dum Dum co-op moved into a marginally used building, the Foreign Language House. Seventeen people were arrested for disorderly conduct, and negotiations began again. Dum Dum was temporarily given a small unused house for $37.50 a month, and a verbal promise was made to the co-ops for three more large houses by fall at a $75 a month rate.

Now, 4 months later the contract for two houses reads $75 rent plus utilities (average $45) plus to cost of carrying certain kinds of insurance (average $25), which means $145 a month. Also, only students and faculty at the University may use the faculties.

The Iowa City day care co-ops need help. For more information or help of any kind contact Kenneth Swain, Dum Dum 11 West Court St., Iowa City, Iowa, 515-626-2691 or Janet Roseman or Sondra Smith, Care Collective, Melrose Ave., Iowa City, Iowa, 515-338-6261.

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INCOMPETENT ILLINOIS MAGISTRATES PROMOTED

CHICAGO (LNS)--A hundred and one Illinois magistrates were elevated to new positions as associate judges July 1, despite charges from the Chicago Council Of Lawyers (CCL) and the Chicago Bar Association that the judges were incompetent.

The automatic promotions are part of a new state constitution adopted last December, and carry with them 4 year terms, a salary increase from $23,000 to $32,500 and considerably more judicial power and responsibility.

Appalled by the thought of an automatic raise, the Chicago Council of Lawyers set out to review the magistrates' qualifications. On the basis of interiews with hundreds of lawyers, the council concluded that only 2 magistrates were fully qualified to be judges; 14 more were better than the rest, though they were not endorsed; insufficient information on another 9 made judgement impossible; and 82 were deemed "clearly unqualified" on varying grounds that included competence, character, judicial temperament, respect for the rule of law and age.

Singling out 10 magistrates judged to be among the worst, the council's report recorded a series of scathing opinions. "Difficult to believe he had ever attended law school, " it said of one. "A loudmouth, show-off, vicious, vindictive bully" was one lawyer's judgment on another magistrate, and still another referred to a magistrate as being "ignorant, arbitrary, contemptuous of those who appear before him and highly bigoted against various groups, especially blacks."

The Chicago Bar Association, a more conservative group than the CCL, found only 38 of the magistrates unqualified and 69 fit to be raised to associate judgeships.

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FDA ACTS TO STOP DIRTY CANDY BARS

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- The Federal Food and Drug Administration disclosed on July 16 that more t an 200,000 candy bars and 7,100 boxes of candy were found to be contaminated with rodents and insects. Most of the bars and all of the boxes, FDA said have already been sold and presumably eaten.

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NWRO CONVENTION SET FOR JULY 28-AUGUST 1 IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (LNS)--The National Welfare Rights Organization's (NWRO) 5th Annual Convention will take place July 28-August 1 at Brown University in Providence.

More than 1000 delegates from over 800 local affiliates across the nation are expected to attend the four days of business meetings and workshops. The convention will emphasize expanding NWRO constituency and discuss NWRO participation in the 1972 elections.

Reps. Ronald Dellums (D. Cal.) and Bella Abzug (D. NY) will keynote the convention on July 28.

Other speakers will include Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D. NY), Julian Bond, Koretta King, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, David Dellinger, Rennie Davis, Flo Kennedy, Imamu Amari Baraka (LeRoi Jones), and Rudolfo 'Corky' Gonzalez.

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MILITARY LIFE--FOR A WIFE

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: These are excerpts from an interview that the St. Louis paper, On the Line did with "ex-military wife" Elda Brown. Elda grew up in East Texas where her father worked in the oil fields. She met her husband--an Air Force career man--when she was at Junior College. In this interview she talks about her 15 years of married life, which ended when she decided to leave her husband and the military life, and return to school at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville.]

HOW DID YOU FEEL ABOUT MILITARY LIFE?

The whole life seemed very exciting to me. Not just the military life, but the idea of traveling. I'd never been away from my family, from the area, and this appealed to me.

Both my brothers joined the army. One of them was killed in Korea. The other brother spent 23 years in the army. So when I married someone who planned to make a career of it, there wasn't any question in my mind that it wasn't a really good thing.

And in the fifties when I got married, patriotism was still on a high. We had to take care of the whole world political situation. I didn't question the idea at all.

WHERE WAS YOUR HUSBAND STATIONED FIRST AND HOW WERE YOU TREATED THERE?

Philippine Islands was really the first duty station. I heard my first "indoctrination" speech there, made by the base commander. He was talking about our legal situation, our dependency situation. He said that we were nothing more than camp followers. I was 19 and didn't look upon myself as a camp follower.

Also I had my first child in the Philippines and later I wanted to be fitted with a diaphragm but there were no facilities on the base. The head of the gyne clinic was Catholic, and in the hospital 2X,

they didn't stock diaphragms. You could always get a legal abortion on a military base until Nixon ruled that bases must abide by state abortion laws.

WE HEAR A LOT ABOUT HOW WIVES IN THE MILITARY HAVE LITTLE TO DO. WAS THIS TRUE IN YOUR CASE ALSO?

Yes, we didn't have anything to do. I had three servants and I didn't turn my hand to do anything at home except maybe pick out what I was going to wear.

Once, the officers' wives club had a luncheon. The speaker was a psychiatrist, and the idea of the speech was what we as women could do in the Philippines. He said you can either have a baby and see the child walking before you leave, you can read the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, or you can come down to the hospital and work. I did for awhile but then I quit.

After my children were both larger, I took golf lessons, and usually from December up until the first part of May, I would play golf. I took riding lessons, tennis lessons, I taught bridge, and played duplicate every Wednesday. I filled all of my days with committee work. Like rebuilding a Philippino school--these were all nice things to do, it's how you fill your time.

HOW DID PEOPLE IN THE SERVICE REACT TO POLITICAL EVENTS IN THE U.S.?

One of the officers and his wife were black, from East St. Louis, and we and some other people used to discuss what was happening in the U.S. as far as riots. This was really my first introduction to someone who had a really different way of thinking.

When the war demonstrations started, and Johnson was elected, the attitude of the people in the service was very negative, from the standpoint that we didn't know what was going on. We got Air Force news. If we wanted to know what was going on we bought the Manila Times because it was very anti-American.

IS THERE A HIERARCHY THAT SET UP AMONG THE WIVES?

Yes. We wear our husband's rank on our shoulders. I was always Mrs. Major Nicholson. You got all sorts of privileges that went with each rank. And you knew the person down yonder didn't have them. It's one of those things where no one, so to speak, looks down on the airman's wife but you can't let that a colonel's wife is not going to trade places with her.

YOU MENTIONED WOMEN WHO LIVED ALONE. HOW MUCH FAMILY SEPARATION IS THERE, AND HOW DO PEOPLE REACT TO IT?

During the last eight years--up until last year when I left my husband--he has been gone on temporary duty every week. He did come home weekends, but during the middle of the week the full care of the children, the full care of the house--everything was on my shoulders.

I didn't [illegible] my [illegible] days [illegible] the separation when my husband went to the Philippines for 1st, before I joined him--I thought seriously of just leaving him. By this time I had already made twelve moves. When I left this last year, that was my 20th move. I thought it would be better to stabilize the children.

My husband was supposed to go to Vietnam a year ago. He was scheduled to go, and when I walked out I left the children with him. I said go fight your war and put the kids in a good orphanage.

HOW DO OTHER WOMEN REACT TO THE SITUATION?

There were a great number of unhappy women. Quite a few women who had nervous breakdowns. A great many women weren't functioning, they had no interest in life--it was kind of like playing.

When I started back to school I found out what was missing. I'd sort of become a vegetable. It's a long, long, walk when you say I'm going to walk out.

A lot of women say,"I couldn't trust my husband with the kids" and I say "Well, what are you doing married to him?" Any man is perfectly capable of taking care of his own children just like any woman is. I thought it would be good for my husband and the children to get to know each other. They came to me to ask me to ask him. He came to me to tell me to tell them.

WHAT DO YOU THINK IT WAS THAT MADE YOU START QUESTIONING THESE THINGS AND DECIDE NOT TO GO ALONG WITH IT ANYMORE?

One of the things that woke me up was the condition of the Philippines itself. I know when I lived off the base, there were children coming to my garbage can every morning. They were wild children who lived in the river bed. And, I got really sick of the war in Vietnam because of how it left so many of the young people. I'll never forget the experiences I had in the hospital with some of those 17-20 year old men.

HOW WAS THE FEELING OF THE OTHER WOMEN ON THE [illegible] WERE YOU THE ONLY ONE WHO FELT THIS?

I was an odd one. I had several friends, women that I knew personally, during the eight years my husband was in this one group, and we would talk about these things and "Isn't it a shame, isn't it a [illegible] unfortunate," but this is as far as the thinking went. And I wanted it to go a little bit deeper, you know. Why? Why must it continue to be [illegible]?

There was another woman who went back to school. She was a nurse at the hospital, too, and she [illegible] one day. When she quit that, she quit [illegible] at the same time; she started cutting [illegible] she sent her 15-year old boy [illegible] to live with some friends, to get [illegible] situation. But she was the only [illegible] back on the whole structure.

[illegible] over and talk to me once in a [illegible] about going back to school, and [illegible] idea of going back to school [illegible] never realized what she missed, [illegible] herself.

KLUTE: A MOVIE REVIEW; THE CALL GIRL AND THE DETECTIVE

by Cinda Firestone

LIBERATION News Service

Three huge photographs of a woman's face--painted, beaded, mascarraed, false eyelashed, barely human--hang on the wall. A line of women file by underneath and sit down. Two ad men and their secretary inspect each woman.

"Nice eyes, wrong hair."

"Hair nice, wrong nose."

They stop at Bree Daniels, an aspiring actress and model who works as a high class call girl when she isn't in jobs.

"Hmmm...Put out your hands...funny looking hands. ." They move on.

At the end of the line, the men complain about the incompetance of the agency which sent them the "wrong" models. The women file out. Another line of women, this time all black, file in.

Scenes like this make "Klute", a new movie starring Jane Fonda as Bree and Donald Sutherland as Klute, the detective, different from most detective movies around.

The story is basically a suspenseful whodunit. A respectable family man disappears. His good friend John Klute, a hick town detective from Tuscarora, Pa. is hired by the man's wife to investigate. The only clue is an obscene letter addressed to Bree found in his desk which leads Klute to her. As Klute and Bree pursue the case it becomes clear that someone is trying to kill Bree. Gradually and much to her confusion, Bree becomes attracted to Klute.

"Klute" is worth seeing, if only because the heroine of the movie is a call girl. But the movie also shows why a woman would want to be a call girl and how, American society being what it is, that choice is not very weird or illogical.

When the movie audience watches Bree at work, they laugh with her, and at her john (client).

"What would you like honey?" Bree asks coyly.

Embarrassed he whispers in her ear.

"Oh that's nice, that's nice, terrific...but it's going to cost you a hundred...ohh but that's so nice. I like your mind."

When they are fucking, Bree moans, "Oh...ooohh ...Angel...oooooh Angel," while she peers over his shoulder at her watch--very business-like.

When Bree's female psychiatrist asks her "Why do you still feel the urge to trick, Bree? What's the difference between being an actress and a model and being a call girl?"

Bree replies, "When I trick I'm in control... I simply lead them by the ring in their noses in the direction they think they want to go...I don't have to like anyone."

Bree has numbed herself to all her clients, she tells her psychiatrist. She merely puts on an act for each one. But there's one exception. "He's 70 years old. His wife is dead. He's been working in the garment industry since he was 14. And he never lays a hand on me," Bree tells Klute after he spies on her. "What's wrong with that? I hate you hypocrite squares."

Bree gets worried when her numbness begins to slip away as she gets more involved with Klute. "You get used to being lonely, it's frightening when you're not anymore."

"And how do you feel when you're frightened?" asks her psychiatrist.

"I feel like manipulating him...I wish I didn't want to destroy it."

Klute is different from most of the men in the movie who try to manipulate or humiliate Bree--condescending play directors, slimy ad men, the endless johns, and Bree's revolting pimp ex-boyfriend, Frankie. He is small-town honest and unassuming, and is genuinely concerned about Bree.

As she tells her psychiatrist, "I can't understand it. He has seen me without make-up, when I'm feeling lousy, when I'm a mess--and yet he still comes back."

Bree is luckier than a lot of call girls. At one point in the movie, Klute and Bree try to find Harlan Page, an ex-call girl turned junkie, in order to get some information. First they go to one of the higher class "salons" in the city--"I couldn't keep a girl of that type, we get la creme de la creme", then a cheaper one--"Got rid of her, she was trouble", and finally a rundown boarding house--"Told her to move, she was worse than an animal."

Klute and Bree are finally forced to go through a seemingly endless police file of unidentified dead women in their search for Harlan.

Just for once I was hoping that a woman would get to solve the mystery and catch the villian. But Bree lets herself get trapped in a deserted factory (as women in movies always seem to do when chased by murderers and maniacs) and is rescued in the knick of time by Klute--the same old story.

There is one interesting twist in the plot. The murderer is not just your run of the mill maniac, but a corporation head who sits in his gigantic penthouse office or flies off in his chauffeured helicopter. "I'm not a terrible man," he tells Bree just before he attempts to strangle her. "At least no more than most."

Thankfully, the end of the movie is not the typical "and they lived happily..." Klute and Bree leave together but just before they leave you hear Bree in the background talking to her psychiatrist:

"I just don't know how it's going to work out...I know I can't spend my life darning socks in Tuscarora."

--30--

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Everything reactionary is the same;
If you don't hit it, it won't fall

Mao Tse-tung

TENANT STR[illegible]

NEW YORK (L[illegible]) [illegible] tenants [illegible] against the recent elimination of rent controls have a new weapon. Your Home Is [illegible] A Tenant Strike Handbook by [illegible] Shilon, published by Metropolitan Council on Housing, tells how to organize, conduct, and win rent strikes.

The 56-page [illegible] Handbook is based on the experiences [illegible] successes as well as on the knowledge of veteran housing organizers and attorneys. Features include:

* [illegible] strikes, publicize them-- and keep them going
* Organizing by neighborhood and against a common landlord
* Dealing with landlords and attorneys
* Legal procedures
* Why "[illegible]" strike mechanisms don't work
* Negotiating [illegible] where, and what for

The Handbook is available from Metropolitan Council on Housing, 2 West 3[illegible] St., New York 1001[illegible].

-30-

TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS
THE SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE'S LAW SCHOOL

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]--A People's Law School is now [illegible] in San Francisco. Like food conspiracies, [illegible] switchboards and people's banks the [illegible] school charges no fees and gives no grades or degrees. It has no central administration or classroom building. Instead, its facilities are dispersed where needed throughout the city of San Francisco.

The teachers are community people, lawyers in some cases, [illegible] students, ex-prisoners and welfare recipients. A student is anyone who wants to be a community legal worker.

Among the [illegible] currently offered are landlord tenant [illegible] survival and criminal pr[illegible] and the law, legal research, [illegible] law, welfare [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which are [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] and [illegible] classes also [illegible] training [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for those wanting to do political and legal support work for prisoners and ex-prisoners is [illegible] criminal procedure, the character of specific prisons, plus the rules and regulations of the California Department of Corrections are scheduled topics. A military law course and a labor law class are planned in the near future.

The People's Law School is widely publicized throughout San Francisco by a coalition of sponsors: the National Lawyer's Guild, the Downtown [illegible] Coalition, the Associated Students of San Francisco State, [illegible], La Raza Legal Defense, Asian Legal Services, Aid in Criminal Defense and the Haight Ashbury Legal Project.

-30-

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UFWOC PICKETS HEUBLEIN IN HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Conn. (LNS)--Five hundred United Farmworkers Organizing Committee members and supporters marched three miles to picket the Heublein board of directors at their national stockholders convention at the Sonesta Hotel in Hartford Connecticut on July 8. Heublein is the largest liquor conglomerate in the U.S.

Heublein exuded confidence and optimism to the nation wide press, but was forced to ajourn their general stockholders meeting after only 45 minutes. They completely canceled their board of directors meeting scheduled for early afternoon.

The United Farmworkers have called for a national boycott of Heublein products and United Vintners Inc., the largest wine grape growers in the country. Products to be boycotted are Smirnoff, Don Q Rum, Italian Swiss Colony Wine, Annie Green Springs, Cutters Vin Rose, and Harvey's sherries.

-30-

ROYAL [illegible] JOIN GUERRILLAS

[illegible] (LNS)--Several thousand Royal Laotian troops have [illegible] to the side of the Lao Patriotic Army [illegible] of this year. [illegible] with their [illegible] with them.

[illegible] attributes the defections to [illegible] morale and growing [illegible] troops in the face [illegible] the Lao Patriotic Armed [illegible]

-30-

[illegible] and peasants [illegible] Johannesburg [illegible] forced to [illegible] a peasant [illegible] new.

[illegible]

[illegible] jailed July 19 under $100,000 [illegible] witness in connection with the May 19 [illegible] gunning of two policemen [illegible] Hogan's [illegible] Women's [illegible] the "common-law wife" of [illegible] of the Panthers.

[illegible] shooting to [illegible] and another [illegible] (family [illegible]).

Bharoka and [illegible] linked to the cop shooting by Police Commissioner Murphy and [illegible] District Attorney Burton [illegible] after their [illegible] with two [illegible] in the holdup of a [illegible] social club, the Purple [illegible].

The two Panthers are being held without [illegible] pending a trial for the holdup. After they were arrested [illegible] eight holdup witnesses [illegible] ident by [illegible] or a line-up. But police [illegible] that the machine-gun taken from Moore at the Triple [illegible] matches the one used to shoot the cop near Hogan's house. However, no bullets [illegible] have been [illegible].

Fisher's bail was first set at $250,000, but her lawyer, Will Crum, argued it down to $100,000. According to State Supreme Court Justice [illegible] Kleinbone [illegible] bail was based on the fact that Moore had [illegible] $100,000 bail midway through the Panther [illegible] and had [illegible] underground [illegible] in the [illegible] holdup.

According to [illegible] evidence [illegible], Fisher's defense [illegible] argue that [illegible] "bail" doesn't [illegible] against her [illegible].

-30-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the armed [illegible] Marin County [illegible] McGee, [illegible] murder and [illegible].

[illegible] fence for [illegible] collect [illegible] that [illegible].

[illegible] killed [illegible] Courtroom [illegible].

[illegible] Angela's lawyer attributed [illegible] the fact that the defendants were [illegible] in the original indictment, that [illegible] counsels, but there was a [illegible] and that both defendants [illegible].

[illegible] defense strategy have been ev- [illegible] Rochell has been trying to get [illegible] Federal Court. He maintains [illegible] in the state level [illegible] bound to [illegible] since a Dillon state judge was killed [illegible]. He has filed 19 motions [illegible] indictment but the judges have [illegible] right to file them.

[illegible] lawyers have been trying to get [illegible] he has been kept in [illegible] isolation [illegible] capture). But they couldn't [illegible] to get the case transferred, [illegible] been tensions--Angela trying to [illegible] Rochell trying to qualify judges. [illegible] resolve the problem.

[illegible] seen how Rochell will do [illegible] Angela and the world-wide support she has [illegible]. He hasn't received the same kind of [illegible] she has. In fact, he's us- [illegible] as one observer said. "He alone [illegible] the legal system on trial."

[illegible] contributions for Rochell's defense to [illegible], 1509 Derby St., Berkeley, Calif.

-30-

[illegible]

[illegible] TAKES TIME OUT ON FULL-WILL TOUR TO PUT DOWN U.S. BLACK LEADERS

[illegible] bringing along [illegible] 31-day, [illegible] tour, Spiro Agnew was on hand [illegible] Bay celebrations July 18.

[illegible] o'clock [illegible] followed by [illegible] entertainment marked the 35th [illegible] the Spanish Civil War during which [illegible] troops overpowered the Republican [illegible] the fascist regime.

[illegible] newspaper ABC said that [illegible] gave a "special solemnity" [illegible].

[illegible] visit to Spain was highlighted [illegible], and a late night audience [illegible] the two discussed relations [illegible] the Middle East, aid [illegible], Nixon's trip to China [illegible].

[illegible] long considered Spain's geo- [illegible] military important [illegible] that runs [illegible] of Spanish [illegible] and naval force.

[illegible] Agnew spent the [illegible] Barcelona, Ben- [illegible] Joseph Lobatu.

[illegible] President [illegible] described [illegible] enlightened, [illegible]

dynamic and e[illegible]
them" while [illegible]
U.S. whom he [illegible]
plaining", and [illegible]

"They [illegible]
impressed me [illegible]
internal problems [illegible]
new.

Agnew's [illegible]
African leaders go[illegible]
thinking. In "the[illegible]
nal problems", all [illegible]
order. "The quality [illegible]
distinct contrast [illegible]
ted States who ha[illegible]
position of black [illegible]
time in queries [illegible]
ination against the [illegible]

The Vice President [illegible]
leaders "could learn [illegible]
that has been done" [illegible]
Congo, whose leaders [illegible]
for American foreign [illegible]

When reminded [illegible]
has an annual per [illegible]
over 95% of the pop[illegible]
ceded that "there [illegible]
of course."

Agnew plan[illegible]
in southern Spain [illegible]
the 24th he will [illegible]
King Hassan recently [illegible]
out trial of seven [illegible]
will move on to his [illegible]
which is currently [illegible]
guerrillas in [illegible]
with extensive [illegible]

****

[illegible]

MADISON, [illegible]
to someone in [illegible]
August. Ostensibly [illegible]
Army Sixth Reserve [illegible]
with the hope of [illegible]
sent against [illegible]
Armstrong, Wright [illegible]
line.

County [illegible]
the only [illegible]
traveling around [illegible]
gathering [illegible]
been heard of [illegible]
seen as the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] STRIKES

[illegible] THREE OUT SO FAR

[illegible] the beginning of the [illegible] been setting up picket [illegible] So far, over 750,000 [illegible] in industry, companies, [illegible] and automotive firm[illegible]

[illegible] like this:

[illegible] workers of America [illegible] Phelps Dodge and Kennecott [illegible] which has idled 30,000 [illegible]

[illegible] men who walked out two [illegible] along the Pacific Coast [illegible] strike.

[illegible] of Western Union were [illegible] strikes, while negotiations went on [illegible] between the United Telegraphers [illegible] ting 17,000 of the strikers, [illegible]. The Communications Workers of [illegible] represents the 2,500 strikers in New [illegible]

[illegible] at plants [illegible] United States [illegible] tracts, [illegible] from the [illegible] Chase.

[illegible] recently reached between the [illegible] Workers of America [illegible] presenting [illegible] the Bell Telephone system [illegible] long strike. Some local unions [illegible] accept the contract negotiated [illegible] union and are putting a continued [illegible] before their members.

[illegible] Union is on strike [illegible] Northern Railway and Union Pacific [illegible] None more carriers will be [illegible] and management cannot agree [illegible] work rules. If the new work [illegible] thousands of men will lose their [illegible] will have to take wage cuts. [illegible] has ordered the workers [illegible] national railroad strikes [illegible] has threatened to use the [illegible] keep the railroads running [illegible] lines that the union has struck [illegible] have about 175,000 workers.

[illegible] and the United States Postal [illegible] agreement on a new contract [illegible] talks. If adopted by the [illegible] settlement would avert a [illegible] for next month.

[illegible]

[illegible] information

[illegible]

[illegible] transaction in which [illegible], and for compensation [illegible] belonging to [illegible]

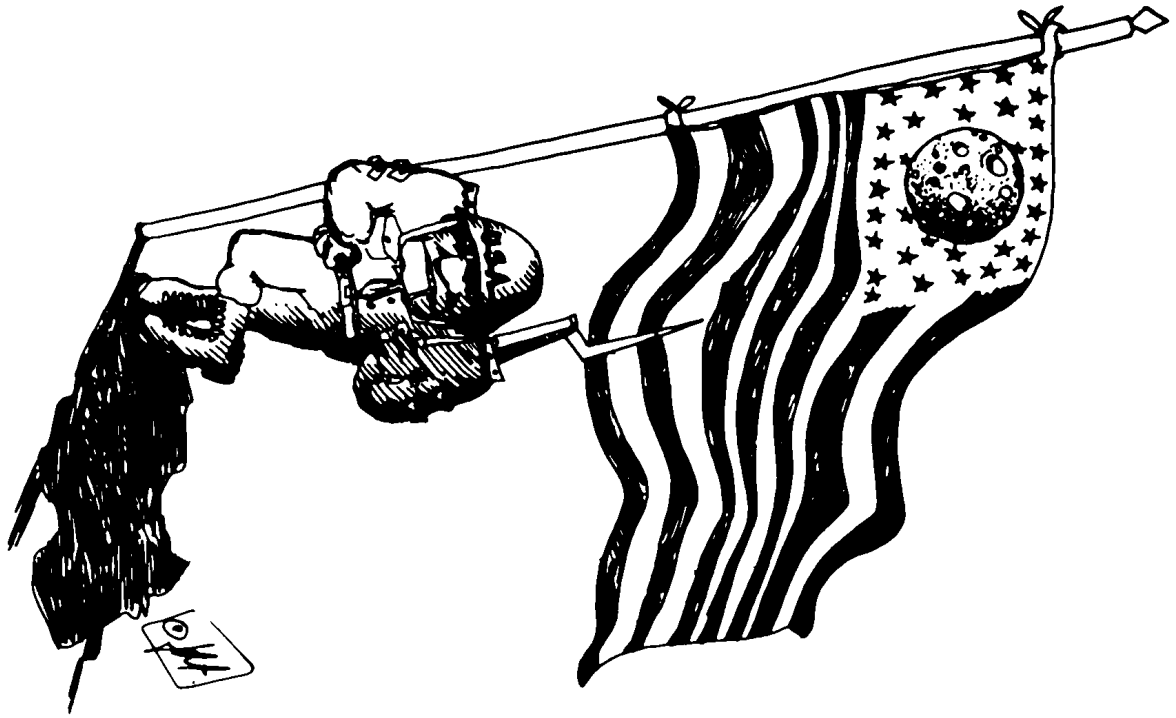
[illegible] The Devil's [illegible]

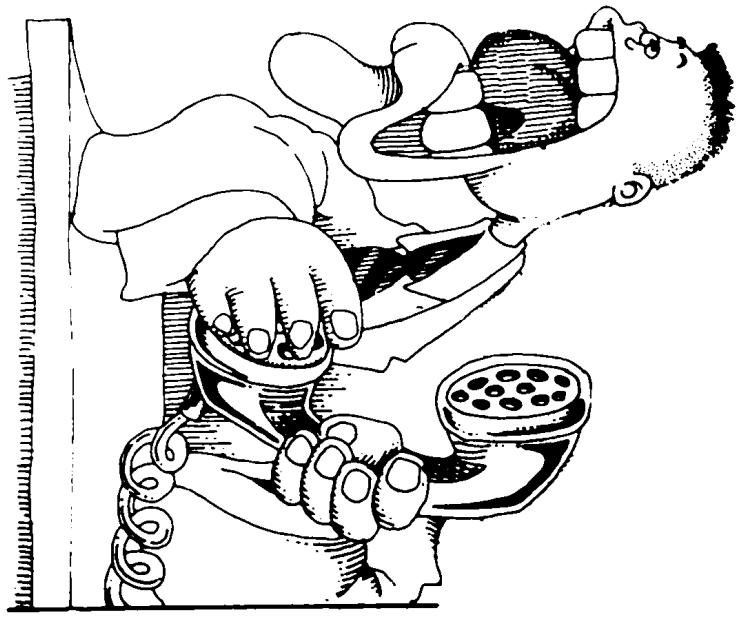
[illegible] end of text

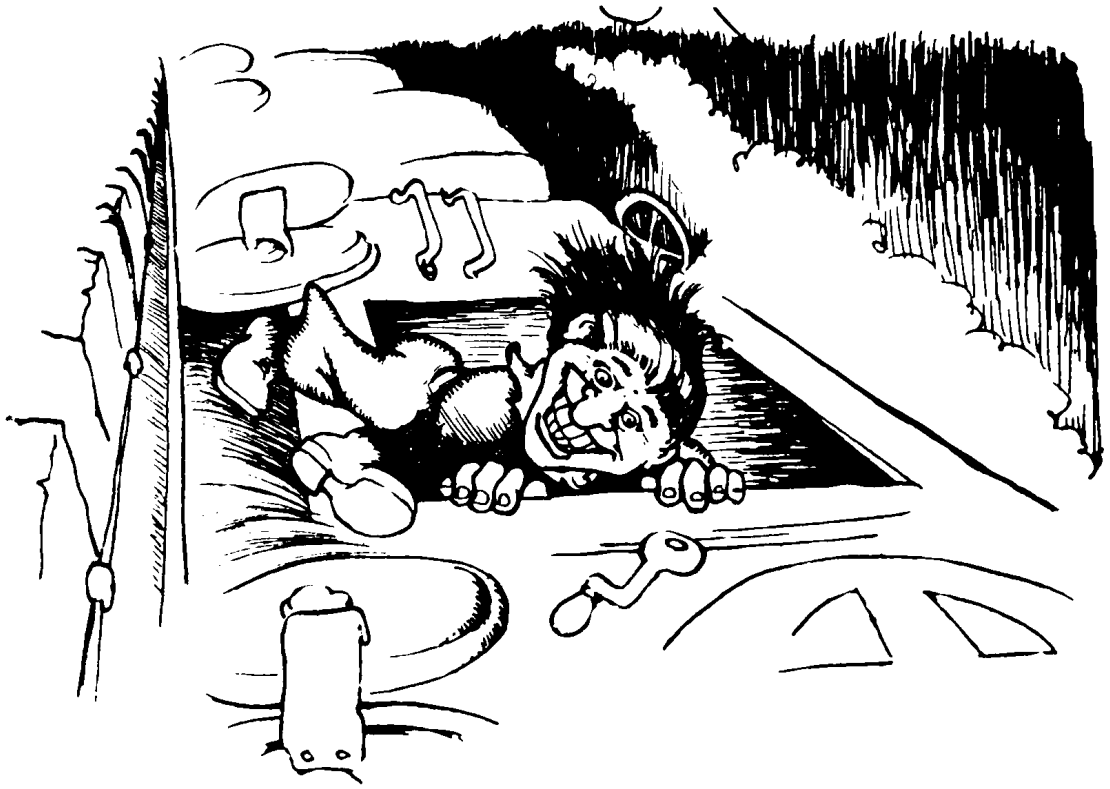
BUT FREDDY AWAKENS TO FIND PHINEAS HAS SPLIT WITH THE BROTHERS' ONLY CAR...
NO WHEELS AND ONLY $30 LEFT! I'LL HAVE TO FLY TO CLEVELAND AND HIT MY PARENTS UP FOR SOME BREAD!
HOW CAN YOU FLY FOR ONLY $30??
I'LL SHOW YOU! FIRST, I GET OUT THE FUR COAT AND THE L.O.L. DISGUISE...
...THEN I'LL BUILD THE CAGE...
HERE'S PLANE AND CAB FARE, FREEWHEELIN' FRANKLIN! TAKE ME TO THE AIRPORT AND PUT ME ON THE PLANE!
I WANT TO SEND MY DOGGIE ON THE AIRPLANE TO CLEVELAND!
THAT'LL BE TWENTY DOLLARS, MA'M!
THE FABULOUS FURRY
FREAK
BROTHERS
THIS IS A SNAP!
IT'S COLD IN HERE! GOOD THING I BROUGHT MY FUR COAT AND PLENTY OF WEED!
THE PLANE'S LANDING! WE'RE HERE!
WHEEEE! ..ER... BARK!
AS SOON AS NOBODY'S LOOKING I'LL JUST SLIP OUT OF THE BOX AND STROLL AWAY...
IS THAT THE BAGGAGE FROM CALIFORNIA?
LET'S GIVE THESE BOXES A QUICK ONCE-OVER...
I'LL JUST STICK MY FUR COAT UP AGAINST THE DOOR AND GROWL A LITTLE!
...WITH OUR NEW MARIJUANA-SNIFFING DOG!!
OH SHIT! I'M DOOMED!
SNIFF SNIFF
A POODLE IN HEAT
SHRIEK! WAIL! MY LITTLE FOO FOO!
HEY, C'MON, FANG!
IN THE CONFUSION, FAT FREDDY MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE...
WHEW! THAT WAS CLOSE!
GET SOME COLD WATER!
SHRIEK! SOB!
CALL A COP!
to be continued

Freak Brothers -- Credit Gilbert Shelton/LNS

ETERIE
L'ANARCHISTE.





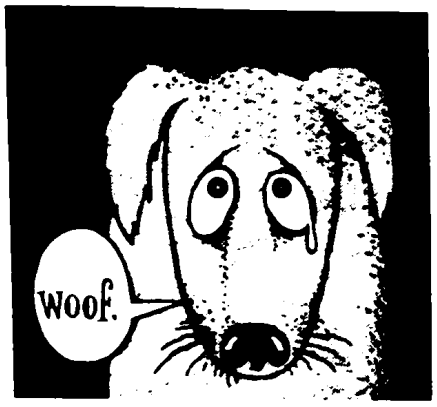


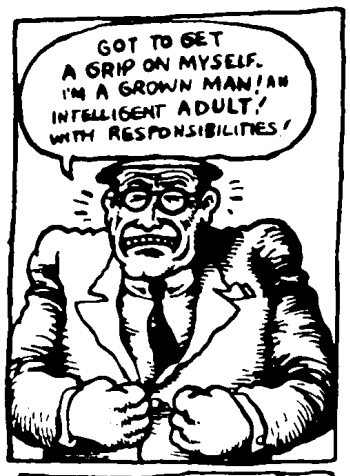
Top Right --Riding the Rails...see story page 3.
Credit Willamette Bridge/LNS

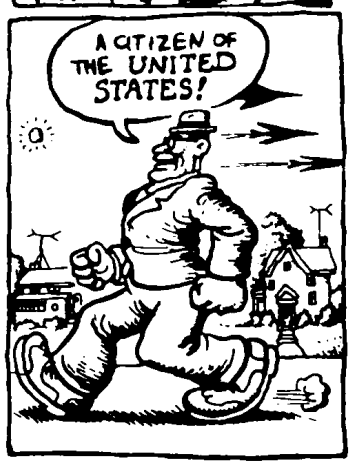
Top Left -- American Flag
Credit Val/LNS

Bottom Right -- Telephone!
Credit Fifth Estate/LNS

Bottom Left -- L'Anarchiste
Credit Anarchist Calendar/LNS







SOLEDAD BROTHERS

THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS DESPERATELY NEED CASH!

With the trial finally about to start, the Soledad Brothers Legal Defense team is on the verge of total bankruptcy. The outcome of the trial hangs in the balance. The Soledad Brothers have been under indictment since February 1970 (more than 18 months). The massive pre-trial assaults by the prosecution (changes of venue, gag rules, harassment, endless pre-trial hearings) have almost completely exhausted every penny raised by the defense.

The trial is now scheduled to start on August 9, 1971.

Defense attorneys expect it to last 5 months. Conservative estimates put the cost of the defense (expert witnesses, special investigators, travel expenses for witness interviews from all over the state, the bare necessities for supporting three attorneys and their staff during the trial, etc.) at $125,000. The state will be spending many times this amount in its ruthless attempt to railroad the Soledad Brothers to the gas chamber. Your money is urgently needed to prevent a legal lynching. Please send your contribution immediately to:

THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE FUND
510 North Third Street
San Jose, California 95112

I enclose _____ for the cause of justice in the Soledad Case

_____ Please send Soledad Button (75c minimum contribution)

_____ I would like to work for the Soledad Brothers in my community. Please send information

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Top Right -

The American

Credit: Ohio Valley Times Pic